



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Apical meristems of monocotyl roots.—DAISY G. SCOTT⁴⁸ has investigated the root tips of *Alisma*, *Butomus*, *Vallisneria*, *Ruppia*, *Zostera*, *Naias*, *Stratiotes*, and *Limncharis*. Her results support DE BARY's statement in reference to the roots of monocotyledons in general, namely that there are three distinct groups of initials, one giving rise to calyptragen, another to dermatogen and periblem, and the third to plerome.—J. M. C.

Megaspores of *Lepidostrobos*.—MRS. D. H. SCOTT⁴⁹ has found that certain megaspores referred to KIDSTON's *Triletes* belong to *Lepidostrobos foliaceus*, heretofore regarded as homosporous. They are peculiar in bearing a conspicuous appendage, said to be suggestive of the so-called "swimming apparatus" of *Azolla*. Many of these spores were found, and they are spoken of as "fairly common objects."—J. M. C.

N. Am. Hydnaceae.—BANKER⁵⁰ has published a revision of the pileate forms of Hydnaceae found in North America north of Panama, and including the adjacent islands. A few resupinate forms are included, but in general they are excluded, awaiting an examination of the Berkeley types. Ten genera are presented, two of them being new (*Leaia* and *Grandinioides*), and of the 63 species 10 are new.—J. M. C.

Fossil germinating spores.—SCOTT⁵¹ has announced the discovery of germinating spores in a sporangium of *Stauropteris Oldhamia*. The discovery is important, for it has been in doubt whether this species should be regarded as a fern or a pteridosperm. The germination is distinctly fern-like, and confirms the anatomical resemblance of this species to the Botryopterideae.—J. M. C.

Apple scab.—LAWRENCE⁵² reports further studies of the apple scab in Washington. In a comparative test of the relative effects of the dust spray mixture and the ordinary liquid Bordeaux it was found that the liquid was twelve times as effective as the dust spray. This is in accord with the results secured by CRANDALL⁵³ in Illinois.—E. MEAD WILCOX.

⁴⁸ SCOTT, DAISY G., The apical meristems of the roots of certain aquatic monocotyledons. *New Phytol.* 5:119-129. *pl.* 9. 1906.

⁴⁹ SCOTT, RINA, On the megaspore of *Lepidostrobos foliaceus*. *New Phytol.* 5:116-19. *pl.* 8. *figs.* 24-25. 1906.

⁵⁰ BANKER, H. J., A contribution to a revision of the North American Hydnaceae. *Mem. Torr. Bot. Club* 12: 99-194. 1906.

⁵¹ SCOTT, D. H., The occurrence of germinating spores in *Stauropteris Oldhamia*. *New Phytol.* 5:170-172. 1906.

⁵² LAWRENCE, W. H., Apple scab in Eastern Washington. *Bull. Wash. Exp. Sta.* 75:1-14. 1906.

⁵³ CRANDALL, C. S., Spraying apples. Relative merits of liquid and dust applications. *Bull. Ill. Exp. Sta.* 106:205-242. *pls.* 1-9. *figs.* 1-5. 1906. Review in *BOT. GAZETTE* 42:157. 1906.